1582

Oct 4 + 1 day = Oct 15

1582

The Vernal Equinox fell on Mar. 11.

Cut 10 days out of Cal so that Vernal Equinox of 1583 would fall on Mar 21.

Thu Oct 4, 1582 + 1 day = Fri Oct. 15, 1582
(the continuity of the week days was maintained)

Only century yrs evenly divisible
by 400 were to be leap years
1600 - leap
1700 - no
1800 - no
1900 - no
2000 - leap
Gregorian Cal - ave day 365.2425
(Solar yr varies in length - very slowly)
the last governing this is empirically known)
Earth on Axis is not exactly uniform

1582

For hundreds of years before switching to Jan 1 as New Years France and the Low Countries used Easter as New Years Day.

England and its Colonies started the New Year on March 25, the feast of the Annunciation

1582

Gregory rearranged the lengths of the months into their modern version

1582

For hundreds of years prior to switching to Jan 1 as New Year's the German States considered Christmas day as the beginning of the year.

1582

Oct 4, 1582 + 1 day = Oct 15.

1582

The Papal bull of Pope Gregory XIII was issued in Feb 1582

First - to bring vernal equinox back to March 21 the day following Feast of St. Francis (i.e. Oct. 5) was to become Oct. 15. so Oct 4 + 1d = Oct 15

Second - The value of 365.2422 was accepted It was promulgated that 3 out of every 4 centennial years should be Common years, that is, not leap years; and this practice led to the rule that no centennial

years should be leap yrs. unless
exactly divisible by 400. Thus 1700,
1800, 1900 were not leap yrs.

3) The bull laid down rules for
Calculating Easter.

(note: Oct. 5 was Oct. 15)

There was no 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

Vernal Equinox 1582 = Mar 11, 1582

Vernal Equinox 1583 = Mar 21, 1583

1582

In France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain, the New Style Cal was adopted in 1582.